

in our midst. In many ways, Jim Gaupp will be missed.

Jim Gaupp is survived by his devoted wife, Betty, two daughters, one son, and several grandchildren.

Jim's life was an example to all, and he deserves a great deal of recognition. He has enriched our lives with his many contributions to our community. Jim will certainly be missed. ●

A TRIBUTE TO JERI WARE

● Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, Washington State lost a visionary leader, a passionate advocate, and a remarkable woman with the passing of Jerline Ware. As a citizen activist and as a public servant, Jeri Ware worked tirelessly for social justice and to ensure a brighter future for our community's children.

Jeri Ware may best be remembered as the chairwoman of the Seattle Human Rights Commission. This position gave her the opportunity to do in an official capacity what she had done her entire life: fight against discrimination and for equality and human rights. She never gave up believing in a just society and never shied away from speaking out for those who had been wronged. Just last December, the Seattle Human Rights Commission honored Jeri for her tireless commitment and dedication.

Jeri's other passion was our community's young people. She recognized that the future well-being of our community depended on our having a shared sense of responsibility for all our children and giving them the best possible start in life. She put this conviction into action by working in the tutorial program at the University of Washington and as a parent coordinator at Seattle's Leschi School.

We will miss not only Jeri Ware the activist and community leader, but also Jeri Ware the friend. She was a woman who was always willing to open her heart and home.

Jeri leaves her husband of 49 years, John, sons Anthony Muhammed and John Ware, daughters Joan Ware and Falicia Green, six grandchildren and two great-grandchildren; to whom our thoughts go out.

Jeri Ware's passing at the all-too-young age of 73 leaves a great void. However, her courage, commitment and unending faith in a just society will continue to be an inspiration to all those who share her vision. ●

GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

● Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, our Nation has an obligation to its citizens and to the world community to be a leader in working toward improvement of the global environment. Coming from an agricultural State, I am particularly concerned about the potential impacts of global climate changes on our ability to produce the food that is so vitally needed, both at home and abroad. However, if we are going to be

effective in achieving our goals for a better global environment, we not only have to do what is necessary to reduce emissions here in our own country, we must also take the lead in negotiating agreements that will require the reduction of greenhouse gases in other countries around the world.

Frankly, I am deeply concerned over the negotiations related to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in which the United States and other countries are discussing the reduction of the emission of greenhouse gases. These negotiations are currently headed in a direction that will ask those who have already made great progress in reducing emissions to reduce them even further, while at the same time allowing those who have made no serious attempt to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases to do virtually nothing to comply.

I'm proud to say that my State, North Dakota, was the first State in America to comply with the Clean Air Act. We have taken the responsibility of reducing emissions in my home State and throughout these United States very seriously. Even though we have doubled our use of energy in the past 20 years in this country, we now have cleaner air. Have we done all we could? No, we can do more and we will. But, everybody needs to do their fair share.

The question in these negotiations is an issue of fairness. Is it fair to our economy to impose stringent controls that will cost substantial money to get a small margin of additional environmental benefit, when other have not even really started? Is it fair when we have already made significant strides in reducing emissions to exempt other countries, whose economies are competing with ours, from any meaningful compliance?

In recent trips to China, I have observed the degradation of that country's air shed because of the lack of meaningful laws or enforcement restricting the emissions of greenhouse gases. Yet, these negotiations would effectively allow China, India and other countries in similar situations a free ride. They would have virtually no significant requirements to clean up their act in any reasonable time period.

I refuse to accept negotiations that impose a burden on ourselves that we are unwilling to require of others, particularly when we have made progress and others have not. This reminds me of our negotiations on international trade in which we unilaterally have opened our markets to foreign goods, while allowing foreign markets to remain closed to our goods. While we bear the burden, others reap the profits. Unfortunately, we have not been willing to require other countries to take the reciprocal actions to achieve fair trade.

I see exactly the same mentality in these negotiations on the reduction of air emissions. Our country once again

appears willing to impose burdens on our own economy that we will not require of others. Even if we were not competing with these other economies, this would not make good sense.

I want to make it clear that I think our country has done the right thing by insisting that part of the costs of producing a product includes the costs associated with reducing pollution and preventing the degradation of our air or water. I am proud that our country has been a leader on these environmental issues.

As we move forward in establishing and developing compliance with global environmental standards that will protect the Earth's environment, we must do so in a fair and evenhanded way that does not put America at a significant disadvantage with its trading partners.

For example, if we are competing with the Chinese in the production of goods and we are required to assume a burden in compliance with emissions standards that the Chinese are not required to follow, then we are imposing a penalty of fewer jobs and slower economic growth on our own economy. I think that's unfair to this country.

The administration should not mistake the concern that we have in Congress about this issue as one of weakness on environmental issues. That is simply not the case. In fact, the Congress has demonstrated its strong support for environmental cleanup for more than two decades.

If the administration intends to negotiate global requirements for environmental compliance, then this Congress will insist that these requirements are fair. We will insist that the negotiations do not impose burdens on our own country, while other countries are exempted from their enforcement responsibilities. This is a matter of fairness and doing what is right for our Nation and our planet. ●

THE 85TH ANNIVERSARY OF CHESTER HOSE COMPANY

● Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the Chester Hose Company on their 85th anniversary. On September 7 they will be honored by the town of Chester and the Chester Historical Society with a Chester Hose Company Day celebration.

For the past 85 years this dedicated group of men and women have strived to ensure the safety of the community of Chester, CT. Their dedication is evident in their unshakable commitment to self-sacrifice for the security of their friends, families, and neighbors. Indeed, some have given the ultimate sacrifice, giving their lives while trying to protect their fellow citizens.

This organization's dedication and commitment to the town of Chester can be seen not only through the company's actions, but also in the great confidence and respect the residents of Chester place in these men and women. These are ordinary citizens asked to

perform extraordinary tasks, and never asking what was in it for them. The community's faith in their company has not wavered in its first 85 years and will undoubtedly continue through the next century.

The Chester Hose Company has been an important stone in the foundation of the town of Chester. The people of Connecticut thank them for their service, dedication, and contribution to their community.●

URGING APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL PROSECUTOR FOR CAMPAIGN FINANCE ABUSES

● Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I rise today to offer my support to the request for a special prosecutor to look into the campaign finance abuses of the last election.

It comes as a shock to me that I even have to give this speech. It is so clearly necessary to have a nonpartisan, non-coercible investigator looking into these issues that the failure to appoint one in itself looks suspicious. The current troubles over election funding are just the sort of situation the special prosecutor idea was created for. The problem is a far reaching, bi-partisan scandal involving two branches of Government. It is also a scandal where those being investigated have the ability and possibly the desire to curb or even block efforts to fully unearth all the relevant facts.

And let me make this clear—it is not a potential scandal, Mr. President, it is a scandal. It is a scandal we see unfolding on TV, in the papers, and in the Hart Committee room with Senator THOMPSON's hearings.

And by the word scandal, I don't mean it's a little bit of gossip the media can pick over, but a scandal in that the situation is an illegal, unethical, and glaringly blatant violation of what the American people expect from their elected officials. There needs to be a full scale investigation into the entire finance problem, and a special prosecutor is the best way to accomplish this.

I admire Senator THOMPSON. I admire what he is doing. I have the utmost respect for his investigatory powers, and I truly believe he can do what he says he is going to do. His committee is fairly and bravely shining the public light of inquiry into the darker corners of election funding, and for that he deserves all the kudos he can be given. But the fact remains that a special prosecutor is needed.

Senator THOMPSON's hearings should serve as the springboard from which a special prosecutor's investigation is launched. He has called attention to the problem, he has let our colleagues from both sides of the aisle have a chance to look into the abuses of fundraising and soft money, and he has helped greatly to awaken the American people to the travesties done in an attempt to win their votes. Now, from this solid base, a solid legal case can be

built against those who have abused our—admittedly—easily abusable system.

A special prosecutor investigation has more mobility, more leeway and more time than a Senate committee. It also is not troubled with partisan bickering and posturing. I know that Senator THOMPSON has done his best to curtail any partisanship, and he has done an excellent job, but the special prosecutor was created for just this reason—to avoid the clash between parties in a wide ranging investigation.

Honestly, how can there be any doubt that we need a special prosecutor in this case?

Not only the chairman, but also the ranking member of the committee looking into campaign finance abuses, Senator GLENN, admits that the evidence before the committee supports the conclusion that attempts were made by foreign powers to buy our elections.

There are those who say that the Justice Department could handle any illegalities associated with campaign abuse, if indeed any are found. Well, the Justice Department faces a conflict of interest trying to investigate up its chain of command. Anyone who thinks differently is kidding themselves. The Justice Department lawyers looking into this are careerist, and they report to political appointees.

For instance—the FBI claims they have not been able to find Charlie Trie, but Tom Brokaw was not only able to find him, he was able to interview him. I know that the American media are good, but better than the combined powers of our Federal police forces? More likely, there is a restraining force on the Justice Department. They are not to blame. Nobody should have to investigate their boss, and nobody should have to investigate the people who find them.

A special prosecutor has not been appointed because the Attorney General says that there is not enough proof to warrant one. I am not sure, exactly, where to begin to refute that idea. The abuses we have been made aware of are so glaring and so blatant and so widespread that I am almost thinking that the Attorney General is kidding. She herself, according to the press, has created a tax force inside the Justice Department and convened a grand jury to look into allegations.

Now, the special prosecutor's system has taken some hits lately. But we can insure that any prosecutor appointed is given a clear, specialized and fixed mandate to investigate the election funding issue. We can set guidelines that do not curb the power of the prosecutor, but insure a very narrow and specific investigation.

I urge the appointment of a special prosecutor. I urge the investigation of the election fundraising abuses. I urge a fair and just conclusion to this stain on our democratic election system.●

REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY—TREATY DOCUMENT NO. 105-16 AND TREATY DOCUMENT NO. 105-17

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the following treaties transmitted to the Senate on July 28, 1997, by the President of the United States:

Extradition Treaty with Cyprus, Treaty Document No. 105-16, and WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT) (1996) and WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) (1996), Treaty Document No. 105-17.

I further ask unanimous consent that the treaties be considered as having been read the first time; that they be referred, with accompanying papers, to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed; and that the President's messages be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The messages of the President are as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Extradition Treaty between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Cyprus ("the Treaty"), signed at Washington on June 17, 1996.

In addition, I transmit, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to the Treaty. As the report explains, the Treaty will not require implementing legislation.

This Treaty will, upon entry into force, enhance cooperation between the law enforcement communities of both countries. It will thereby make a significant contribution to international law enforcement efforts.

The provisions in this Treaty follow generally the form and content of extradition treaties recently concluded by the United States.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the Treaty and give its advice and consent to ratification.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 28, 1997.

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith for Senate advice and consent to ratification the World Intellectual Property Organization Copyright Treaty and the World Intellectual Property Organization Performances and Phonograms Treaty, done at Geneva on December 20, 1996, and signed by the United States on April 12, 1997. Also transmitted is the report of the Department of State with respect to the Treaties.

These Treaties are in the best interests of the United States. They ensure that international copyright rules will keep pace with technological change,